

Alcohol in Liquid Kidney Remedies Hastens Disease.

PAUL TRAUBE, JR., CURED OF KIDNEY DISEASE AND
BLADDER COMPLICATIONS.

Aug. 26, 1903, Paul Traube, Jr., 219 Longworth St., Cincinnati, O., wrote: "For many years I have been afflicted with pains in my back, the result of kidney and bladder complications. I tried several remedies without results. I was induced by my druggist to try Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets and almost from the beginning received much benefit."

All druggists are fully authorized by the proprietors of Kidney-Wort Tablets to give the following guarantee: "So confident are we that Kidney-Wort Tablets will cure every form of kidney disease that purchase money will be cheerfully returned if sufferers are not relieved after one bottle. Three to six bottles will cure the most serious case."

Has your urine, your back, your general health led you to wonder if your kidneys are sound? Write Dr. Pettingill, Burlington, Vermont. Give him your symptoms. He will advise you free.

DR. PETTINGILL'S

Kidney - Wort
Tablets

A Kidney Specific,
Free From Alcohol,
Repairs the Tissues.

ROOSEVELT FRIEND
OF IMMIGRANTS.

Incidents of President's Tour
of Ellis Island.

QUICK ACTION IN DETENTION CASE

Woman With Four Children Held
Since July Freed at Once by Chief
Executive's Order—A Mother With
a Baby Given \$5—Pleased With an
Austrian's Use of American Money.

There were 2,407 immigrants on Ellis Island when President Roosevelt made his recent tour of inspection, but it is doubtful if more than seven knew they were being inspected and questioned by the chief executive of the nation whose government had attracted them from their homes on the other side of the ocean, says the New York World.

It was 2:40 p. m. when the president reached Ellis Island. He had luncheon first, next he announced the appointment of the investigating commission, and then he began his inspection, which has probably no parallel in the official acts of chief executives of the United States.

He went up to the main floor, where the hundreds of immigrants were being registered. He posted himself beside Inspector Gustav Thies. The first immigrant to come along was an Austrian, Mrs. Rosa Klammer. In a direct, emphatic way the president put questions through an interpreter to the bewildered woman, who had no idea who was talking to her. She said she was coming here to join her husband, a baker. She exhibited \$15 in United States bills which her husband had sent her.

"That is what I like to see," said the president. "It means something when a man sends American money to his family on the other side." Going to the desk of the next inspector, the president questioned a woman. She had a basket on her arm. The cover began to wiggle, and then came a faint cry. The president peeped into the basket and saw a chubby seven-month-old baby, who yelled mightily when the president peered more closely at him.

Then he put some questions to the woman which revealed one of those cases which are very common on Ellis Island. The woman was Adele Walte, twenty-six years old, from Leutenantsdorf, Germany. She had come to the United States to marry the father of her baby, Conrad Winkler of 93-Summer street, Adams, Mass. The inspector told the president that the man would be notified of the woman's arrival and that if he came to Ellis Island and married her she would be allowed to land; if not, she would be sent back to Germany.

"That is sad, very sad," remarked Mr. Roosevelt. Then he called Jacob Rills to him. He gave Mr. Rills a five dollar bill and told him to give it to the woman. When Mr. Rills gave her the money and told her who the donor was she sat down on a bench and, lifting the baby out of the basket, wept.

Another woman who was questioned by the president was told later who he was. She had three one dollar bills bearing the portraits of Presidents Grant and Lincoln in her hand. She examined these portraits, took one look at Mr. Roosevelt and, shaking her head energetically, said, "Nat! Nat!"

Over in the room where the women and children are detained there was a pathetic scene. One woman divined the importance of the visitor and began to shriek, moan and tear her clothing. Mr. Roosevelt started toward her, then turned away and spoke to Jacob Rills. He went back to the woman.

She was Mrs. Chale Lewin, a Slav, with four children, the eldest a boy of nineteen and the youngest a girl of seven. They have been detained on Ellis Island since July 30. They arrived at New York in the steamer of the Barbattessa. On the same vessel were her husband and a fifth child, a daughter, who traveled in the second cabin. The husband and the child with him were both afflicted with trachoma, an eye disease which bars the sufferer from landing. The steamship officers were ordered to detain the father and child on the ship, but the two escaped, and no trace of them has since been found.

Then the mother and four children were detained on the ground that they had no means of support owing to the disappearance of the man. Later, when

Mr. Rills reported these facts to the president in Commissioner Williams' office, Mr. Roosevelt sent for the woman and the four children. All of them except the eldest son were weeping hysterically when brought before him. The president learned that the board of inquiry had ordered the deportation of the family, but that the decision had been appealed to Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce, where the matter was still pending. The president put many questions and found that the eldest son was a skillful barber and that since his detention on Ellis Island he had earned \$25 by shaving fellow immigrants. The young man said he was well able to support his mother and the other children.

"I'll decide this case right now," said the president. "It seems an injustice that these poor people be kept cooped up here. I order that they be permitted to land."

The necessary papers were soon filled out, and the mother and children came to New York on the next trip of the John G. Carlisle.

The hospital was the last department visited. The president went into all of the wards. It was nearly 7 p. m. when the inspection was finished.

VATICAN INNOVATIONS.

Pope Pius Orders Dinner Prepared
For Four.

The New York Herald publishes the following from its London correspondent:

Many innovations at the Vatican, says the London Daily Mail's Rome correspondent, show the independence of the new pope and his love of a simple, unostentatious life.

Strict etiquette and pompous ceremonies are gradually disappearing. For instance, his holiness prefers walking unattended to using his sedan chair, and audiences can be had for the asking. The pope has selected a secluded room for his private apartment and has brought his own plain furniture from Venice.

According to an old custom, the pontiff is always supposed to dine alone, but a new apartment has been provided, with a large dining saloon, and when his chamberlain hinted at the time honored custom Pius X. replied: "Please order four covers to be laid for dinner, as my secretaries are invited."

A London Street For Americans.

It looks as if the great new London thoroughfare to be built between the Strand and Holborn, to which the name of Kingsway has been given, will be very largely given up to American tenants, says a London letter to the Kansas City Star. Only two allotments have yet been made for building sites, and these are to be occupied by a station for one of the new "tube" railways and a theater. As far as purely business enterprise is concerned, however, Americans seem to be on the lookout for the best sites. A prominent New York firm of real estate brokers is willing to pay an enormous sum for the privilege of erecting an office building after the American style, with as many floors as the London county council will permit. An American department store for the new street is also promised.

Greek Suicides.

Ajax killed himself with his spear. Jocasta, Antigone, Hamon, Eurydice, Oedipus and many other Greek heroes and heroines died by their own hands.

A Poplar That Does Not Seed.

It does not seem to be generally known that the Lombardy poplar never seeds. It is simply a variety of another poplar and has to be increased wholly from cuttings. The pollen bearing form, so far as known, is not in this country. The plant is wholly pistillate.

A Matter of Temperature.
Speaking generally, wild creatures inhabiting hot countries are more savage than those of cold or temperate countries.

Spare the Pills
and spoil the child!
Sugar-coated,
Ayer's, mild.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES

An Official's Views of the Up-
rising in Macedonia.

HE BLAMES BULGARIA FOR IT.

Present Movement is Said to Be the
Outcome of a Well Concealed Bul-
garian Plan to Annex Macedonia.
That Country's Side of the Question.

An official of one of the countries directly interested in the Balkan troubles was asked the other day at Washington regarding the situation and the causes of the disorders in Macedonia. For political and diplomatic reasons this official consented to talk only on the condition that his name should not be connected with the interview, says the New York Tribune. He said:

The Macedonian question is very imperfectly understood in this country. Most persons believe that the fight now going on in Macedonia is only one of the periodical risings of the Christian inhabitants of a province of the Ottoman empire against Turkish misrule, seeking reform or autonomy or complete independence.

It is nothing of the kind. The present movement is the culmination of a well conceived plan of the Bulgarians, started many years back, to absorb Macedonia and to annex that country to Bulgaria, and the so called Macedonian committee, composed exclusively of Bulgarians and Bulgarian-Macedonians, is the chief exponent of that political movement. There is not a single Macedonian Greek in that committee, although they form the majority of the population of Macedonia.

To understand thoroughly this question we must take into consideration the different nationalities of Macedonia and the political aspirations of the powers interested in that country. Macedonia is today the last powerful support of the Turkish domination in Europe, and the sultan will not relinquish it without vigorous resistance.

To Austria-Hungary Macedonia is the nearest object of her views in her oriental policy, which tends always toward the Aegean sea. Russia considers herself bound to defend her Slavonian interests, with her special interests in her monastic establishments in Mount Athos. Roumania, having discovered in the tribe of the Koutgovaia a brother race, considers that she has a word to say in all political, ecclesiastical and national affairs of Macedonia. Serbia and Montenegro have put forward certain pretensions in the northern districts, which possess some sprinkling of Servo-Slavs.

Bulgaria, to which the treaty of San Stefano had allotted the largest part of Macedonia, hopes to obtain, by the annexation of that province, supremacy in the Balkan peninsula. The Albanians, by their resolutions passed in their national assembly held at Ipek in 1899, showed themselves the defenders of the integrity of Macedonia, and finally Greece, notwithstanding the unfortunate war of 1897, cannot forget that for 2,000 years Macedonia has remained an autonomous Greek state or an important fraction of the different Hellenic empires, and also, even under the Ottoman government, Hellenism was the first element of civilization of that state.

Thus, besides Turkey, which now exercises an effective sovereignty on Macedonia, there are eight pretenders who believe that they have rights either on portions or on the whole of it. The divergence of those aspirations and the mutual rivalry of the said pretenders are the chief assurances to the sultan of the confirmation of his authority in that province, at least for some time to come.

But among all these small nationalities the Bulgarians have been the most active for the last twenty years. The so called Macedonian committee have existed ever since, but have been particularly active since the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, and by their continual agitation hoped to force the great powers to intervene and establish a Macedonian autonomy for the profit of the Bulgarian element.

The population of Macedonia is roughly estimated at about 2,000,000. The two principal vilayets are those of Monastir and Salonika, and their last census was: Greeks, 658,000; Mussulmans, 770,000; Bulgarians, 379,000; Servians, 14,000; Roumanians, 12,000; Jews, 55,000.

It will be seen from this that the Greek element is nearly double the Bulgarian, but even this does not represent the actual state of things. The trade of the country is chiefly in the hands of the Greeks, the Bulgarians being mostly agriculturists and cattle raisers. In the vilayet of Salonika the Jews are a very important element, and in the city of Salonika there are many wealthy Jews in the banking business and the foreign trade.

If we come to the question of the schools the discrepancy between the Greek and the Bulgarian schools is still more striking. It is a well known fact that the money for the maintenance of the Bulgarian schools in Macedonia comes chiefly from Sofia, while the Greek schools are maintained exclusively by the Macedonian Greeks, the Greek government never having given one cent for the schools of Macedonia. A rich Bulgarian called Gold maintains a school in Salonika at his own expense.

While most of the nationalities of the orient, following the example of the Greeks, have tried to free themselves from the Ottoman domination by the force of arms and by the sacrifice of their blood and their worldly goods, the Bulgarians sought to obtain the same result by leaving to some one else to do it for them. Thus, in the first part of the nineteenth century, they fell into the arms of Russia. In

Munyon's Paw Paw



"I Consider my preparation of Paw Paw the crowning achievement of my life, knowing as I do the great blessings that will surely follow its use."
—MUNYON.

TO THE PUBLIC:

In presenting PAW PAW, a natural stomach, heart and nerve tonic, I feel that I have added to the science of medicine a force that is as revolutionary as was vaccination, as important to mankind as the discovery of antiseptics, and as beneficial in the preservation of human life and happiness as anything that man's ingenuity or providential wisdom has ever devised.

The STANDARD DICTIONARY says: "Paw Paw is the fruit of a small tropical tree of the passion flower family. The juice of the fruit or leaves has the remarkable property of rendering meat tender."

The PRACTICAL DRUGGIST AND REVIEW OF REVIEWS says: "The juice of the Paw Paw is more efficacious than pepsin in dissolving albumen. It is also an excellent vermifuge. The natives of India use it constantly for children, a single dose often being sufficient for a cure. The fruit or juice seems to have the same effect as a good digestive and is most effective in cases of dyspepsia and habitual constipation."

Having combined this wonderful natural remedy with other medicaments, I positively assert that I am giving to the world the greatest stomach, blood, heart and nerve tonic known to mankind.

I know that Paw Paw will make wornout stomachs almost as good as new; will make good rich blood and build up the nervous system; will do away with both the necessity and desire for beer, whiskey, wine and other injurious stimulants.

A body that is overworked, a system that is run down, requires a stimulant. Alcoholic stimulants lift but let you fall. PAW PAW LIFTS AND HOLDS YOU.

I want every weak and debilitated person to give Paw Paw a trial.
I want every doctor carefully to test this remedy and then honestly tell the public the results.
I want every clergyman, when he feels exhausted to take Paw Paw and then tell his friends what he thinks of it.
I want every mother to introduce Paw Paw into her home. It will prove a ready agent in curing and warding off many diseases.

I want every tired woman, after a hard day's work or an afternoon's shopping, to take a tablespoonful of Paw Paw, and see how quickly it will refresh and invigorate her.

I urge upon brain workers particularly the use of Paw Paw. It will immediately give tone and energy to the whole nervous system.

If the toiler who feels the need of a stimulant will step into the nearest drug store and ask for Paw Paw he will have no further use for whiskey, beer or other stimulants.

I believe that when the public becomes thoroughly familiar with the virtues of Paw Paw it will not only be used in every home, but will be adopted into the United States Army and Navy, and used in every hospital throughout the civilized world. Sold by all druggists, price \$1.00 pint bottle. Paw Paw Pills, 25c per bottle.

—MUNYON.

1834 they looked toward France for their liberty. Then they turned toward England and obtained a few advantages from Disraeli. After the Crimean war they became the fervent worshippers of Napoleon III, and when it was pointed out to them that they would obtain their end quicker by embracing the Roman Catholic faith many of them did not hesitate to abandon the religion of their fathers. It was at that time (1856-60) that several establishments of the Lazarus were founded in Bulgaria.

But this did not please orthodox Russia, and she tried to win them back by promising to them a purely Bulgarian Orthodox church, detached from the jurisdiction of the Greek patriarch of Constantinople, and this was the beginning of the Bulgarian exarchate. But to accomplish this end it was necessary that their Roman Catholic bishop should voluntarily resign. This he did, under threats of assassination, and he retired to his convent, where he ended his days.

This was in 1861, and then began the real fight of the Bulgarians to detach themselves from the jurisdiction of the Greek patriarch and to establish an autocephalous Bulgarian church within the Ottoman empire. The Greek patriarch tried to dissuade them from such a movement by making to them several important concessions, but the Bulgarian demands were so excessive, by insisting that the Bulgarian bishops should have absolute jurisdiction in Bulgaria Roumelia and the largest part of Macedonia, that nothing was left to the Greek patriarch but to give a flat refusal, and he finally excommunicated the rebellious bishops.

The Bulgarian agitators then chose Macedonia as the principal field for their operations, and all their attention was turned against the Greek schools in Macedonia and the Greek clergy, whom they represented to the Turks as disloyal and plotting against the sultan. Helped by Russia and with the assistance of Prince Charles of Roumania, they eventually succeeded in establishing the Bulgarian exarchate at Constantinople by the issue of a firman by the sultan on March 10, 1870, creating that body, which is the last schism which the Greek church has suffered.

The consecration of the Bulgarian exarch took place May 24, 1872, and from that day are dated the acrimonious quarrels between the Greeks and the Bulgarians. The latter, emboldened by their success, claimed all eastern Roumelia and Macedonia, and wanted to place all the Greek schools, churches and priests under the exarch. The Greek patriarch, despairing of bring

them to reason, issued an edict degrading the Bulgarian exarchate as a body outside of the pale of the Greek Orthodox church, but the Bulgarians, supported by Russia, succeeded eighteen years after to have three episcopal sees in the provinces of Achris, Veleassa and Scopia, and on Aug. 4, 1890, the sultan issued a firman recognizing them officially as dependencies of the exarchate. By the coup d'etat of Philippopolis the Bulgarians became the masters of 120,000 Greeks in eastern Roumelia as well as of their schools and of their churches.

New Baggage Regulations.

New baggage regulations recently signed by Secretary Shaw place women traveling without escorts on the "preferred list," says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. When the passengers on an incoming steamer line up for the work of the customs inspectors a detail of inspectors is to be especially designated to examination of the baggage of women without escorts, in order that their landing may be expedited as much as possible. The new regulations are more restrictive than former circulars on the subject. No courtesies are to be extended to any one except foreign ambassadors and ministers, the members of their suits, invalids and persons arriving in charge of their dead or persons summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster or other imperative emergency. The issuance of passes on revenue cutters is allowed only in exceptional cases.

Building New York's Great Cathedral

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is in course of construction on Morningside heights, New York city, is making gradual progress toward completion, says Harper's Weekly. One of the most difficult problems the contractors have to deal with has been the moving of the immense pillars for the interior of the cathedral up the hill on which the building stands. The pillars are in four sections, weighing from forty to ninety tons each. As it was found that at least thirty horses would be required to move them, it was decided to use steam. With the aid of a steel cable and a traction engine a huge truck bearing the columns was hauled to the top of the hill. Several days were required to move each section.

Steamer Believed to Be Lost.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—No tidings have been received of the fishing steamer Beatrice, which left Lewes Del., Tuesday night, and she is believed to have been lost in the storm.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Lady Swettenham is considered one of the handsomest women in London. Mrs. Curzon, who was Mary Leiter, wears a regal style of gowns and garb, and she has been called the most beautiful woman of her time.

A history of the Illinois State federation has been prepared by Mrs. Salvee Gray Cox, who was for three years recording secretary of the federation.

Nearly forty years as teacher in one school, and that the school where she studied as a girl, is the record of the late Anna E. L. Parker of the Franklin school in Boston.

Mrs. Annie Rosenberg of Laramie, Wyo., is the only woman undertaker in the Rocky mountain region. She holds a certificate of competency from the Colorado board of health, having first engaged in this business in that state.

Lady Henry Somerset is so thoroughly devoted to the advancement of the sex that she has only women servants in her houses and on her estates. Tall women are her footmen, a stout woman is her butler and women have charge of her stable.

Mme. Lottie T. Wilson of Bloomfield, N. J., called recently for Dublin, Ireland, where she has been engaged to sing at the Church of the Holy Cross. Mme. Wilson is well known in musical circles throughout New Jersey and has a large circle of friends.

A new home for cripples is being built by a number of wealthy New Yorkers on the outskirts of White Plains, N. Y., at a cost of \$100,000. Miss Helen Gould, who will be one of the board of managers, is one of the principal contributors.

One of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's most admirable traits is her sincere love for flowers. Many women with every opportunity never think of wearing a flower and prefer by far the glint of the diamond. But not so Mrs. Alfred. Winter and summer she is seldom without flowers.

Give Lemons Air.

To keep lemons, let them lie loosely, uncovered on a wire tray that will permit circulation of air on all sides and underneath. Keep them in a dry and cool room.

An Eccentric Duke.

Philip, duke of Burgundy, spent much time in contriving traps for his house and grounds to cause unwary strangers to water beneath.